



INTERESTING LETTERS. CONYDON, IND. Feb. 21. Allison Bros: I have tried your soap, "Death on Dirt," and find it to be a complete success...

BLENDING DAYS MADE BRIGHT!

Washing Day no Longer a Nuisance. Housekeepers think of it! Away with the Wash Boiler! Away with the Rubbing Board!

"Death on Dirt" Soap, THE GREAT MAGICIAN.

has brought about a Revolution in Housekeeping equal to that produced in the business world by the discovery of that wonderful agent ELECTRICITY.

Messrs. Allison Bros, Middletown, Conn., have long been known as making nothing but soap of the finest quality, greatest durability and general excellence of their washing...

"DEATH ON DIRT" SOAP, is positively beneficial to both Clothes and Skin. The Washing is done in one-half the time necessary to the old sloppy way.

When you have soaked the clothes thoroughly and placed them under water, you can go about your other work for a half hour to an hour and pay no attention to the clothes...

Labor, Time and Fuel Saved. \$100 IF IT FAILS TO DO ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. \$100

THE DIRECTIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED. DIRECTIONS.—All we do to our clothes is to put them in a tub of warm water...

If you will send 10 cents for a regular 10 cent cake, the manufacturers will forward it by mail, and in order to do that it will cost them 12 cents in postage...

This Soap is no Experiment like some would-be rivals. The Messrs. Allison Bros are like their Father and Grandfathers before them, practical Soap Manufacturers.

ALLISON BROS., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT. Ask for "DEATH ON DIRT" Soap and take no other.

FELLOWS' DYSPEPSIA BITTERS! INDIGESTION.

Price 25 cents. Every bottle has the name Fellow & Co. blown on the glass.

T. B. BARKER & SONS. March 7.

GATES' Life of Man Bitters, Invigorating Syrup

FOR CHRONIC DISEASES THE SHOULD BE USED IN CONNECTION.

THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER EXTANT

THIS valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands" fronting on the River St. John...

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Geo. H. Davis or J. M. Wiley, Druggists and Apothecaries, FREDERICTON, N. B.

MINARD'S LINIMENT!

MINARD'S LINIMENT! THE BEST INFAMMATION AND PAIN DESTROYER IN THE WORLD.

320 ACRES FREE!

Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain and Mouse River Country, NORTH DAKOTA.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm, situated in the Cross Creek Settlement...

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM

THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, AND PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no equal. It is HERBERT'S THE MOST DELICATE. It contains NO OPIUM in any form.

MINARD'S LINIMENT!

MINARD'S LINIMENT! THE BEST INFAMMATION AND PAIN DESTROYER IN THE WORLD.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER.

Flour and Meal.

"The Eye is the Light of the Body." CUSTOMERS WILL SEE AT A GLANCE THAT

ELLY PERKINS.

100 PIVOT CANT DOGS, all complete ready for use.

IRON. JUST RECEIVED. IRON. FOR SALE BY ONE OF THE BEST IRONERS.

Miscellaneous.

Farmer Ben's Theory. "I tell ye, it's nonsense," said Farmer Ben, "this farming by books and rule."

"If ye plant yer corn on the good moon, and put up the bar for crows, You'll find it will be so, and yer wheat will too."

"So in plantin' and hooin', and hayin' time, it is well to have an eye on the moon."

Woman's dough-main: the kitchen. That Husband of Mine. It's three times the man he was before he began using 'Wells' Health Restorer."

Said a farmer, who was given to long drinks, to a brother agriculturist, "What breed of cattle would you advise me to adopt?"

Falling out of the hair may be prevented, brushy hair made soft, and the growth of the hair renewed, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

We have heard hundreds of girls say they wouldn't marry the best man that ever lived, but have generally found that they were quite willing to wed the best man who would have them.

Clapped hands. A few drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment rubbed in to the hands occasionally will keep them soft and free from soreness.

"A fair outside is but a poor substitute for inward worth." Good health inwardly, of the bowels, liver and kidneys, is sure to secure a fair outside.

"If your mistress in a call called to the domestic, 'She is, sir.' 'Is she engaged?' asked the caller. 'Faith she is more than that,' was Bridget's prompt response; 'she's married.'"

THE GREAT CAUSE of much misery and ill health is a disordered condition of the kidneys; an effectual combination of diuretics is found in Burdock Blood Bitters that thoroughly renovates the kidneys and other important glandular organs, and strengthens the debilitated system.

A young man looking over a pretty girl's shoulder while she was playing cards observed: "What a lovely hand!" "You may have it if you want it," murmured she; and all that evening he was wondering what her intentions were.

*Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 235 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipts of price, \$1 free box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for "Guide to Health and Nervine."

A bookbinder said to his wife at her wedding: "It seems that now we are bound together, two volumes in one, with clasps." "Yes," observed one of the guests; "one side highly ornamented, the other plain."

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a malarial district, barricade your system against the scourge of all new countries—ague, biliousness and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this malarial climate.

A lady had in her employ an excellent girl who had one fault. Her face was always in a snudge. Mrs. Jones tried to tell her to wash her face with out offending her, and at last she remarked to strategy.

"Do you know, Bridget," she remarked in a confidential manner, "it is said that if you wash the face every day in hot soapy water it will make you beautiful."

"Will it?" answered the wily Bridget, "Sure it's a wonder ye never tried it, ma'am."

A well-to-do farmer lost a very fine gilt from his pasture, and after several days' search found it snugly tied in a log barn of a distant neighbor of doubtful repute. The neighbor was indicted, tried and found guilty of larceny; when the Judge asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, he put it in a plea that the animal was only taken for a joke. The Judge inquired how far his barn was from the pasture lot to which he replied, "about five miles." "Well," said the Judge, "that is carrying a joke too far; hard labor in the penitentiary for five years."

Agriculture.

Snow brings to the earth more fertilizing ammonia than any other process in nature.

A true test for eggs is to drop them in water, and if the large end comes up they are not fresh.

Texas has a farmer who is seven feet seven and a half inches tall, and wears a No. 15 boot. The size of his hat is 7 1/2.

The man who lets his poultry roost in the tree-tops all winter will be very apt to make the old complaint that "hens don't pay their wits, now."

It is estimated that the wheat acreage of Dakota this year will be 1,600,000. This will probably swell the crop to 24,000,000 bushels compared to twelve millions in 1882.

Onions often do well on last year's breaking. The ground is less subject to weeds than old ground, and it requires less labor to keep the crop clear of barn grass and other weeds.

The United States has in round numbers 38,000,000 sheep, 10,500,000 hogs, 36,000,000 cattle and 48,000,000 eggs; being first in cattle and hogs, second in horses, fourth in sheep.

For insects on cattle, take of staves-ore seeds four ounces, white hebebre one ounce, water one gallon; boil until two quarts remain. Apply with a brush to those parts where the lice are seen.

A species of wild potato has been discovered on the table lands of southern Arizona, at an altitude of 8,000 feet, which is spoken of as superior in taste and flavor to the best cultivated potatoes.

Runners are removed from strawberry vines in spring the old plant will be more vigorous and the fruit larger than the new ones.

There is nothing better for a young cow that has lost its dam than cow's milk a little sweetened. Give a half pint six times a day at first. At two months skimmed milk may be used. Half a pint of oil meal a day will prevent constipation.

If the fowls are fed more than they will eat up quickly, they become too fat and will cease laying. Give them as much as they will eat eagerly, and no more. Scalded meal, bran and mashed potatoes form an excellent meal for the morning feed. The feed of corn often not storing enough for their own use; while it is claimed that one crop of either two of these kinds improves them, with the possible exception of Italians, that are susceptible of weeding out a little in order to secure good honey gatherers.

Heaves and How to Cure Them.

G. W. Balfour, Veterinary Surgeon writes to the Picot, N. S. News, on "heaves and how to cure them," and gives his reasons why it is not in the lungs, and the cure. He says:—

First.—If the disease was in the lungs it would create inflammation, and the same effect as inflammation of the lungs by cough and they would be weak and drooping, without appetite, and really could not be driven two miles as any person would naturally drive a horse. But a heavy horse can be driven from 8 to 10 miles an hour. This is positive proof that it is not in the lungs.

Second.—Take a heavy horse and turn him out to pasture for forty-eight hours, and he will breathe clear and easy showing no sign of heaves. The grass has not reached the lungs, still if you give the horse cold water to drink he will cough. Has the water reached his lungs? No, but it has reached the stomach and lungs, when they meet there is a throttle valve. A horse on eating coarse food scratches his throat, then, by a hard drive and running the horse, he takes cold in his wind, and it becomes a running sore. By turning the horse out to grass the juice cleanses and washes the wound.

The grass being out takes the inflammation from the disease; the swelling is gone, the horse breathes as free and easy as ever. This is a positive proof that it is not in the lungs.

Cure.—Balsam of fir, Balsam of Coparia, equal parts. Add enough Calcined Magnesia to make into balls; give a little-sized ball night and morning for ten or twelve days—ball about the size of a walnut. This is a sure cure. Be careful about feeding for two weeks. Cut and wet the feed. A little brown sugar in bran mash is good for him.

Cabbage.

A writer in the Homestead, of Potomac, Iowa, says:—

"The prevailing custom of raising cabbage plants in hotbeds or frames, and afterwards transplanting them, is a mistake. We have experimented for several years, using both modes, and invariably get the best results from planting the seed in the hills where we wish them to grow; planting three or four seeds in each hill, and thinning them out after they show the fourth leaf, taking the poorest plants out and leaving only the strongest plants. Last year of my cabbage planted in this way several weighed over twenty-five pounds, while those from plants carefully set out in the usual way and with the same cultivation would weigh scarcely by ten per cent."

Transplanting checks the growth at the most critical time, and the retarded plant shows the effects during the whole season and grows less likely to head."

Grain pests have made their appearance in several counties of California. The insect at first is a small, dark green louse, but in a day or two develops into a fly, doing great damage to grain.

Farmer only \$1.00 a year.

Bee Keeping.

In the Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Hiram J. Ward, of Farmington, sends an article on "Bee Keeping," from which we take the following:—

"Where a man has a love for the business of handling bees, it is a very remunerative employment, and will give him valuable lessons of his duty toward his fellow man; also teaching him that great results have a very small beginning. For instance, each head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of which must therefore have a portion of sugar not exceeding the one five-hundredth part of a grain. The probability of a bee, must consequently be inserted in 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7,000 grains in a pound, so that for every pound of sugar procured in this way, 3,500,000 flower tubes must be emptied. Honey, however, contains three-fourths the weight of dry sugar, so that every pound of honey is equivalent to more than 2,500,000 clover tubes sucked by bees. Yet how few people realize or even have one thought of the amount of labor performed by the industrious honey-bee, in storing a hundred pounds of surplus honey."

Now do they think how rapidly they increase, for it is known that the queen has deposited as many as three to four thousand eggs in twenty-four hours; and in twenty-one days they all emerge from their cells perfect bees, there being about 35,000 to 40,000 workers in a good colony. It would only take a few days to raise a colony of bees, did not the entire swarm become new every two or three months during the working season, owing to the amount of honey obtained and distance traveled in gathering the same. Some people may think this a wild assertion, but after fourteen years' experience, I know of what I speak, and to say one that does not believe it, I would say, if you yourself, as I have. By getting an Italian queen, and introducing her into a black swarm, in three months they will not find a single black bee in the hive if their queen is pure Italian; and it is a conceded fact that the Italian bees are the best to be considered, for general purposes, we have in the United States six different strains of bees—the common black, Italian, Holyland, Syrian, Albino, and German—all having their friends, although the Holyland and Syrian are very cross, while the Italian is the best to be had, both in handling and also in honey production, often not storing enough for their own use; while it is claimed that one crop of either two of these kinds improves them, with the possible exception of Italians, that are susceptible of weeding out a little in order to secure good honey gatherers.

Experience is the mother of wisdom. There are different opinions among farmers about the proper time for trimming apple trees. The main object ought to be to trim in that season of the year when the wound will entirely heal over, or the tree is ruined sooner or later. If the object is not accomplished, the water enters and a hole is rotted into the trunk; it becomes hollow and is destroyed. Some trim in early spring; the sap forces itself out of the wound in abundance, run down on the body or larger limbs; bark turns black and often dies, and the trees are permanently injured. Another follows the opposite extreme and prunes in August, or even in early winter, when the sap does not turn black, as in the other case, but heals slowly, if at all; and a tree with holes in it is a final result. If apple trees are pruned in mid-summer, and if any bark is accidentally taken off, or if the limb is broken, or if the limb removed is not too large and the growth is sufficient for that purpose. The sap of the tree is not too thin to run out and blacken the tree, as in early spring, nor too thick and already formed into the wood, as in late winter, when the sap is both wood and bark, as the later pruning are not stopped in further growth of the tree is sure. In pruning of too much the natural equilibrium between the roots and the top is destroyed, and the body of the tree will come out in suckers or sprouts. Such ignorant pruners had better cut their trees down and trim them afterwards, which is easier done, and with more profit to themselves, as the ground could be employed for some better purpose. If a limb is dead there is no option; it must be cut off close to the tree; the only living limb that should be cut off are the small limbs that will heal over, coming from the top (and thorns and gall each other), thereby letting in more sun to the apples to give them a better color and give the picker a better chance in the tree. Everything beyond this is superfluous, and pruning had better be dispensed with altogether. Many fine orchards receive their death from such pruning every year.—New Hampshire Patriot.

Trimming Apple Trees.

It is estimated that the annual sales of cattle in the United States aggregate about \$800,000,000, and this form of wealth is being greatly increased by large quantities of thoroughbred cattle. The best beef that is raised in this country is that of graded Durham cattle. One not intimate with the subject might suppose that with such large numbers of short-horns the prices of them would be gradually diminished. Such, however, is not the case; average sales of large animals by eminent English breeders. One may ask where is the demand for these cattle, and where they have ever been. The public sales have been made at an average of \$163 per head. Many have sold up to \$1,000, and even to \$10,000 each, while in a time of great excitement as high as \$25,000 has been paid for single animals by eminent English breeders. One may ask where is the demand for these cattle, and where they have ever been. The public sales have been made at an average of \$163 per head. Many have sold up to \$1,000, and even to \$10,000 each, while in a time of great excitement as high as \$25,000 has been paid for single animals by eminent English breeders.

The Value of Cattle.

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Charcoal for Hogs.

Prevention is better than cure. It is better to supply animals with what their systems need, than to have them become sick for the want of it. Some persons never think of giving salt to hogs, when they need it just as much if not more than cattle, sheep or horses. They will not thrive well without it. But charcoal is very desirable for hogs. We are reminded of this as we sit at the depot waiting for a railroad train. All along the railroad track, are hogs eating the coal that has dropped from the furnace of the locomotive. They eat the coal as they would corn. Have farmers never seen their hogs eat the coal in the aspect of the furnace?

For many years we have made a practice of burning charcoal for our hogs—not a large pit, but enough for the hogs for a year. This is fed to them occasionally, and they go for it like children for candy. Our hogs are always healthy. They have had no cholera or other diseases. They have pure water salt twice a week, charcoal thrown to them once a week, and they thrive and keep in good order all the while. If farmers would pursue a similar course with their hogs, we are sure that we should have less about deaths from hog cholera.—Rural World.